

**SECTION I**  
**AMENDMENTS**

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please amend claims 4-8, 11 and 16 as set forth below.

Please add new claims 18-20 presented below.

**Complete Listing of the Claims**

Upon entry of the present amendment, the claims will stand as follows. The following listing of the claims will replace all prior versions and listings of the claims in the present application:

1. (Previously presented) A method for producing a cellulosic form that releases active agents in an amount that reaches equilibrium in an aqueous solution, the method comprising: incorporating within a cellulosic solution a weakly linked cation-active ion exchanger loaded with bactericide metal ions and/or with ionic, pharmaceutical agents in such a manner, that a depot of said agents is created within the fiber and that said depot releases the agents in an amount of the equilibration concentration upon application of these fibers or foils in aqueous solutions.
2. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the weakly linked, cation-active ion exchanger is a poly-acrylate.
3. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the metal ions comprise silver ions.
4. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 3, further comprising additional bactericidally active metal ions, ~~including~~ comprising copper[(-)] ions, mercury[(-)] ions, ~~zirconia- zirconium ions~~ or zinc ions.
5. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the ionic pharmaceutical agents are anion-active agents, ~~including~~ comprising benzoic acid or sorbic acid.
6. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the concentration of the active agents is in the range of ~~0.005~~ 0.005 g to 100 g per kg of the cellulosic form.
7. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the cellulosic form is a fibre, which has been loaded with active agents, blended with textile fibers and processed into ~~area-measured material~~ fabric.

8. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 7, wherein the textile fibers are selected from the group ~~comprising~~ consisting of cotton fibers, wool fibers, polyester-fibers, polyamide-fibers, polyacryl-fibers, polypropylene-fibers [[or]] and cellulosic synthetic ~~fiber~~ fibers.
9. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 2, wherein the cellulosic form further comprises cation-active and/or anion-active ion-exchangers.
10. (Previously presented) A cellulosic form, characterised in that said form contains weakly linked cation-active ion exchangers, wherein the ion exchanger is loaded with bactericidal metal ions and/or ionic pharmaceutic agents and that said form releases in aqueous solutions the metal ions and/or agents at a concentration corresponding to the current equilibration concentration.
11. (Currently amended) The cellulosic form according to claim 10, ~~characterised in that wherein~~ the metal ions ~~are at least in part comprise~~ comprise silver ions.
12. (Previously presented) The cellulosic form according to claim 11, wherein the form is a fiber and is intermixed with a compatible material to form a mixture.
13. (Previously presented) The cellulosic form according to claim 12, wherein the mixture is used to form a paper, a sausage casing or a non-woven fabric.
14. (Previously presented) A lyocell-type cellulosic form containing an active agent that is released from the material relative to the concentration of the active agent in an aqueous solution contacting the material, the material comprising:  
a mixture of a cellulosic material, active agent and a polymeric resin with cross-linkers in an amount from about 0.1 to 2.0 weight % of the resin and wherein the amount of active agent in the material is proportional to the amount of polymeric resin in the mixture.
15. (Previously presented) The lyocell-type cellulosic form according to claim 14, wherein the polymeric resin is polyacrylate and the active agent is silver ions.
16. (Currently amended) The lyocell-type cellulosic form according to claim 15, wherein the form is a fiber for producing a woven or a non-woven fabric.

17. (Previously presented) A method of producing a lyocell-type cellulosic form containing an active agent that is released from the material relative to the concentration in an aqueous solution contacting the material, the method comprising:

providing a cellulosic material comprising cellulose homogenized in N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide monohydrate;

mixing in a polyacrylate polymer in a form that is intermixed with the cellulosic material;

forming cellulosic/polymer fibres;

removing residual N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide monohydrate from the cellulosic/polymer fibres;

contacting the cellulosic/polymer fibers to a solution of silver nitrate for a sufficient time to load the cellulosic/polymer fibers with silver ions in an amount proportional to the amount of polyacrylate polymer introduced into the cellulosic material.

18. (New) The cellulosic form according to claim 11, further comprising one or more additional bactericidally active metal ions comprising copper ions, mercury ions, zirconium ions or zinc ions.

19. (New) The cellulosic form according to claim 10, wherein the ionic pharmaceutic agents are anion-active agents comprising benzoic acid or sorbic acid.

20. (New) The cellulosic form according to claim 10, wherein the concentration of the active agents is in the range of 0.005 g to 100 g per kg of the cellulosic form.

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